THE WEATHER YESTERDAY WAS Clear and cool during the day. At night it was cloudy and threatening. On Sunday the weather was raw, rainy, and disagreeable, Range of Thermometer at the Dispatch effice

Mean temperature : 48%. Jovember 21, 1574.

Mean temperature: 48%. LOCAL MATTERS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was beid yesterday afternoon in the Council chamber, President John A. Meredith in the chair. Present at roll-call: Messrs, Bass,

Forrester, Kellam, Manly, Scott, Smith, Tan-

ner, Todd, Wagner, Williams, and Zimmer-

STREETS GENERALLY. Mr. Charles L. Todd, from the Committee on Streets Generally, presented joint resolutions rejecting the petitions of Mrs. Jeanette Mediary and Margaret Mesco to restore seend street to its former condition or repair damage done to their property; reject ing the resolution to erect a retaining wall on the south side of Broad street where it crosses Bloody-Run gully, at a cost not ex-

ceeding \$500. The resolutions were agreed to. The committee also presented the follow-

Resolved. That the petition of A. L. El. lett & Co. and other merchants as to the propriety of cleaning the streets of the city after night be rejected, for the reason that our treet-sweeping is done principally by the chain-gang, whose hours of work are limited by law to certain hours of the day, and the finances of the city will not justify other appliances for performing this work at present. Agreed to.

The committee reported that the improvement of Thirtieth street as per resolution has been ordered by the city hands; that the opening and grading of Thirtieth street rom Marshall to Leigh has been ordered to be done by the chain-gang. The committee has ordered a walkway of cinders to be prepared between Shafer street and Richmond ollege. Adopted.

LIGHT.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Light. resented the following joint resolutions: (resolved (the Common Council concurring) That the Committee on Light be instructed to have the gas-pipes extended down Laurel street to the new church at the corner of Laurel and Beverley st ests-about four hundred and ninety feet-at the estimated cost of three hundred and fifty dollars, upon petition of the vestry of St. Paul's church. Resolved (the Common Council concurring), That the prayer of the trustees of the

Second Baptist church (colored) for introduc tion of gas to their church building, corner of Byrd and Eleventh streets, be granted. Estimated cost, one hundred and fifty dollars. The resolutions were agreed to.

THE GROUNDS AT THE CITY SPRING. Mr. Tanner, from the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, reported that after having considered the resolution referred to them as to filling up and levelling the grounds at City Spring they returned the same as in expedient to grant.

The report was received and filed. PRINTING.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee or Accounts and Printing, presented a joint resolution for the payment of fifty-six dollars and twelve cents for advertising. Agreed

FROM THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Common Council joint resolutions giving permission to a number of persons to erect wooden houses, and rejecting the petitions of others, were taken up and concurred in. Common Council joint resolution for the payment of the account of the Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph was taken up and agreed to by the Board of Aldermen.

Common Council joint resolution, reported from the Committee on Streets on the 5th of | ing? July list, appropriating four hundred and one dollars from the street fund for paving the gutters on Second street from Charity to Hospital street, was taken up and concurred in.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Carrington said that at the last meeting of the Beard he had made a remark which seemed to reflect on the Old Dominion Nail-Works in a comparison of subscriptions to the Jackson-statue fund. This remark was properly reported in the press, but its style was not stated, and could not be. It was not intended to disparage the Old Dominion Nail-Works or its officers, but was a playful retort to some member advocating the measure under discussion. Anyhow, I made the remark, said he, but having seen, during my absence from the city, a card of Captain R. E. Blankenship showing I was in error, I admit the injustice done, am sorry for it, and with pleasure offer this public apology for the wrong done this liberal corporation and its liberal officers. RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Kellam moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution instructing the City Engineer to report a plan for the Danville Railroad connection, &c., so as to allow Mr Enders access to his premises without interruption had been rejected. Agreed to. The resolution was then, on motion of

Mr. Bass, sgreed to. Mr. Williams presented a memorial of citizens asking for a survey of the country east of Richmond near the Williamsburg turnpike and National Cemetery with a view of the building by Congress of a public highway.

Mr. Williams also presented the following: Resolved (the Common Council concurring). That the City Engineer be, and is bereby, directed to make a survey and estimale the probable cost of a highway leading from the eastern portion of the city to connect with the Williamsburg road, as memorialized by W. L. Cowardin, James M. Taylor, William P. Ragland, F. Stearns, and

Mr. Scott moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Williams thought it was a matter out wide of the city, and therefore need not be sent to the committee. Mr. Todd agreed with Mr. Williams.

Mr. Manly thought it would be well to refer the memorial to the Committee on Streets and send the resolution to the City

Mr. Scott withdrew his motion, and the resolution was then agreed to. referred to the Committee on Streets.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1875.

VOL XLVIII.

street can be widened so as to conform to the I width of that street both east and west of the points named. Agreed to. THE MELL STREET CONNECTION.

STATEMENT AND AND ADDRESS.

Mr. Smith moved to take up the resolution allowing Mesers. R. E. Blankenship and others, of the Old Deminion Iron- and Nail-Works Company, to extend one of the tracks of the Danville road across Mill street be-tween Virginia and Fourteenth streets, so as allow the company to load and unload cars on a vacant lot on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Cary streets, &c. Agreed to. Mr. Carrington moved that the resolution

be adopted. He had opposed the matter at the lest meeting, but his objections had been removed. Mr. Bass said his opinion had not been

changed. He thought if this petition was f the petition was granted.

Mr. Todd said that if the petition was granted it would be done for less reason and render it impossible to carry on than other petitions. He was satisfied that the State Government and pay four per cent. it would be a serious inconvenience to all the interest unless the deficiency is made up hackmen and omnibusers in the city; that it would be a personal privilege to the Old Dominion Iron- and Nail-Works and an injury to Messrs. Haxali, Crenshaw & Co. He Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum appears to to Messrs. Haxall, Crenshaw & Co. He hoped the body would adhere to their form. be good. Its work is indeed a noble one. er action.

Mr. Manly thought that the request was opposed on very slight grounds. A train strength, and becoming better and better able moving at the rate of two miles per hour would require one fourth of a minute to pass over the street only. That could certainly not interfere with travel on Mill street. He built and refurnished at great cost, mainly thought it a trifling privilege to grant. He through the efforts of its superintendent thought it would enhance the value of the finds itself in some finarcial difficulties too company's property; would not be a nui- and asks the aid of the Legislature. All of sance; and he hoped it would be granted. Mr. Williams said he would vote for it be-

cause it would not only increase the value of the company's property, but he thought the city ought to afford any company facilities when it did not interfere with and injure anybody else. There were four hundred persons employed by this company; and this privilege would facilitate the removal of their manufactures, and thus in that way bring the city into prominence and enable the company the better to compete with the other markets.

Mr. Wagner wanted to restrict the company to the passage of trains at certain hours. Mr. Tanner said that he didn't think it would interfere with anybody. He had been down there several times, and hadn't seen anything on it except a chicken.

Mr. Smith said that he saw a number of demanded the question. Mr. Bass moved to amend the resolution so as to restrict the company from using

ocomotives. Lost. Mr. Wagner moved to amend the resolution so as to prevent the Old Dominion Company from using the truck between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Mr. Manly moved to amend the amend-

ment by striking out "10 A. M." and inserting "12 M. to 4 P. M." Mr. Wagner now withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Todd renewed the amendment question being taken it was rejected. The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Carrington, Forrester. Kellam, Manly, Scott, Smith, Tanner, Wagner, Williams, Mercoith—10. NOES .- Messrs. Bass, Todd, Vandervall, Zim-Adjourned.

THE COWHIDING AFFAIR.

Gen. Johnson Before the Police Court TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL IMBODEN.

General Bradley T. Johnson appeared before the acting Police Justice yesterday morning to answer the charge of fighting with General J. D. Imboden at the Petersburg derôt on Saturday night. Mr. W. L. Royall, his law-partner, appeared as his is of opinion that the experiment might at counsel. Mr. E. C. Cabell, the Common-least be tried. wealth's attorney, was present, but, as in most cases at the Police Court, took no very active part in the proceedings. At first Justice Crew said the case would

have to be postponed, as General Imboden had not been recognized to appear until the 2d of December, and was now absent from the city.

General Johnson urged that the matter ! e ended now.

The Justice decided to go on with the Policeman Wallace Rowe was then sworn His testimony in nowise conflicted with the statement given by him to our reporter and published in this paper yesterday morning. The Justice: Did you see blows pass-

Witness: Yes, sir; I saw General Imboden striking General Johnson. The Justice: Did you see any weapons

Witness: Not until the pistol was drawn by General Johnson. Justice Crew said he asked the latter question as he had not heard any mention made county to take during the months of June or of the cowhide said to have been used.

Justice Crew then called upon Mr. Royall to give in his evidence. Mr. Royall said as he was General Johnson's counsel it was hardly proper to make a witness of him-Mr. Cabell remarked that that wouldn't do.

A man might conceal any crime by making feen blind children. Of these, twenty-five the chief witness his counsel if such practice | denf-mutes and seven blind have been, or were allowed to prevail. General Johnson said as far as he was con-

cerned Mr. Royall could tell all he knew shout the matter. Mr. Royall decided to allow himself to be

examined. Mr. Royall then told all that occurred at the depôt. He thought General Johnson therefore evident that the duty imposed by struck General Imboden about twenty licks ou the face and shoulders with the cowhide. When the policeman demanded General Johnson's pistol he (Mr. Royali) said: "General, don't give up your pistol. Im- former reports have been continued, and the boden has a pistol, and will shoot you." Both parties were in not blood during the In the carpenter- and cabinet-shop fifteen fight, and Johnson would have killed Imboden, and Imboden would have killed John son if he could.

Justice: General Johnson, have you any thing to say? General Johnson: No. - Yes, I have will only say that the affair was in consequence of a deposition given by General Imboden, which was offensive and scurrilous,

I have chastised him well for it. The Justice announced his verdict : a fine twenty dollars and security to be given by \$40,000 cime from the State. General Johnson in the sum of one thousand dollars to keep the peace for twelve months. General Johnson promptly paid the fine, and quietly remarked to a friend that the satisfaction he got was cheap at that rate. Captain Louis V. Bossieux become his surety.

The following telegram was received by

Mr. John S. Wise about 12 o'clock Sunday : "MILPORD, VA., November 20, 1875. " To John S. Wise : Ask the public to suspend judgment till I can be heard from in egard to the cowardly attempt of Bradley Johnson to assassinate me in the dark, and in a crowd including ladies, to-night, when he knew, and I believe had arranged, that I should be arrested whilst chastising him, as

THE ANNUAL OUTLOOK.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PLANS OF AUDITOR TAYLOR. NEW SUBJECTS FOR TAXATION TO odr a ... BE SOUGHT.

REPORTS FROM THREE GREAT LITE. RARY INSTITUTIONS.

We present this morning extracts from the reports of the Boards of Visitors of the Deaf Dumb, and Blind Asylum, University of granted it would in a short time become a Virginia, and Virginia Military Institute, puisance. He felt sure it would be regretted and also some of the views which will be expressed in the forthcoming report of the Mr. Kellam moved to insert the words "at Auditor of Public Accounts. The Auditor right angles across Mill street," &c., so as to discusses the financial condition of the State, prevent wheels of vehicles from being torn, and is apprehensive that the reassessment of lands now going on will result in a large reduction of taxable values, The University, though it has had much to struggle against, is gradually developing its to fulfil its high part as an educational institution. The Board appeal to the State for further help. The Virginia Military Institute, rethese institutions show in detail what they accomplished during the past fiscal year; how the appropriations granted them were expended, and what their necessities demand for the new fiscal year, which commenced on the 1st of November.

The Auditor's Report.

Auditor Taylor has been for some time engaged in preparing his report. It will, however, not be ready before next week.

The report, it is understood, advises that additional compensation be given county in all such securities. In the mean time the treasurers, as the duties imposed upon them have been largely increased. Some of the best of the officers refuse to qualify again from this cause, and only yielded their determination upon the earnest solicitation of the Auditor.

The criminal charges are said to be greatly in excess of those of last year-a little over gentlemen dressed ready for the opers, and \$29,000. The Auditor thinks that as long as these charges are required to be paid out of the State Treasury they will continue to be very large; but if they were defrayed by countles and corporations in which they are incurred they would be materially decreased. The returns of the assessors under the re-

assessment act have not been made to the Auditor's office in time for his report. He has, however, expressed himself as appre hersive that the reduction in values will be so great as to affect the revenue of another year. He says that calculations show that give full security to these arms. the present rate of tax upon the present values of land and property will not be sufficient, even with the revenues to be derived the cadets since the war. The arms now centum interest on the public debt. Still less will it be sufficient when the revaluation bayonet, scibbard, and cartridge-boxes, of land is completed and constitutes the basis | would give efficiency to the military equipof taxation for the coming year. This alter- ment." native is then presented: either the rate of tax must be increased or other subjects must be ascertained the tax on which will yield

the amount of revenue needed. A new plan suggested is to tax the consumption of liquors in this State. He estimates the annual consumption of alcoholic spirits in the State of Virginia at about two million five hundred thousand gallons. A tax of thirty cents a gallon on this amount he believes would be moderate, and would bring into the Treasury an income of about six hundred thousand dollars annually. He

While his annual report has not yet been placed in the bands of the printer, Auditor Taylor does not hesitate to give his views on the subjects indicated therein. The idea of a tax upon the consumption of liquor is not tion from the Federal Treasury as will cover original with him, but has been before the Legislature on a previous occasion.

Beaf, Dumb, and Blind.

The Board of Visitors of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum transmit the report of the superintendent to the Governor with only a few remarks of their own. The Superintendent gives the following statement:

Mutes. Blind. Total Number of pupils at date of 13 Discharged during the year... 5 Number enrolled for present

...... 90 37 127 "The Legislature passed an act making it the duty of the public-school officers in each July a census of all the desf-mute and blind persons between the ages of five and twentyone years, and to report the same to the principal of the institution. So far the superintendents of forty-two counties and one city have responded, reporting the names and ages of sixty-five deaf-mutes and thirare now, in the institution; but my register of applications for admission shows the names of nineteen deaf-mutes and five blind bet ween five and twenty-one years of age, from these forty-two counties and one city whose names are not found in the reports from the county superintendents. It is the Legislature on the public-school officers

was but poorly performed, in some of the districts at least. The trades enumerated and described in effort made to give them greater efficiency. boys have been under instruction; in the tailor-shop, twelve; shoe-shop, ten; book-bindery, three; printing-office, five; broomand cane-shop, thirteen; mattress-shop, tif teen. The very young boys are not assigned to any trade for their first year. The girls are instructed in knitting, needle-work

&c., &c.2 The receipts for the year (including a balarce of \$579.19 on hand at the commencement of the year) were \$49,949,14. Of these,

University of Virginia.

The Board of Visitors say : Notwithstanding the continuance into the year 1874 of the money stringency produced by the panic of 1873 the number of students in attendance during the last session showed an increase of twenty over it, being 878 in the session of 1874-75 against 358 in that of Since the last report Professor L. J. Boeck

professor of applied mathematics and enginearing, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Professor William M. Thornton, lately of Davidson College, North Caro-I was then doing, and was about to wrest ling, was appointed to the duties of that Measures have been taken under the act passed by the General Assembly, approved On motion of Mr. Manly, the polition was frested.

J. D. Inkoper."

The Chair presented the monthly report the Treasurer; which was referred.

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The Chair presented the monthly report day night as General Imboden passed there, but was not sent here until Sunday.

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The Chair presented to the Committee on Streets.

This telegram was left at Millord Satur-composition debt of the University of the University of the Chair presented to the existing debt of the University of the Chair presented to the Committee on Streets.

MILITARY BALL.—Company G, Captain J.

MILITA

possible to prevent any increase of the debt of the institution; no addition to the library has been made for a series of years except by voluntary donation; the emoluments of the professors have been cut down to a point professors have been cut down to a point parely sufficing for the support of men emi-ment for talents; \$25,000 will be necessary to

i distinguit to governous on the other Grant in Curt of Wiss Boats.

put the buildings in good repair; and it is suggested that \$500 per annum should be appropriated for the improvement of the library.

The debt of the institution is \$92,828.15, ncluding matured and unmatured bonds.

Virginia Military Institute. In their report to the Governor the Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military Institute say: "It is well known that the war left the institution a perfect wreck. Of all the handsome structures erected by the State, at a cost of \$166,250, the superintendent's quar-ters alone remained. These buildings have been restored, the landed estate has been scressed four-fold," and the institution put in splendid order.

Commodore Maury's great work on the esources of the State was done at an expense of \$20,000 to the Institute. "In addition to all this, the Institute has been called upon to meet liabilities to the amount of \$25,000 for supplies purchased about the beginning of the war, most of which were consumed in the service of the

"The general result has been the new creation of an institution of learning of inestimable value to the State. The sole aid received from the State has been an annual appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, burbened with the annual charge not only of tuition, but of the board of fifty State cadets, which charges have absorbed the whole of the fund, leaving nothing for current support or to aid the institution in its heavy work of restoration.

"Last year twenty per cent. of the salaries of all professors and officers were suspended, and in addition to this the professors advanced twenty-five thousand dollars from their scanty means, in the way of loans, to help the credit of the school.

"Last winter the Legislature authorized the Board of Visitors to raise by a loan sixty thousand dollars upon second mortgage eight per cent. bonds of the Institute. Notwithstanding the most diligent and persistent efforts to negotiate this loan this source of relief has failed from the general distrust embarrassment still continues. The income of the school, from which the dues of the institution might have been poid, have been invested in permanent improvements, which inure to the benefit of the State by giving substantial value to its property, which was in a state of utter ruin in 1865.

"If the balances due the institution could be collected there would be no necessity for this appeal; but they cannot be collected in time to save the credit of the school; and in this pressing emergency an appeal is made for the specific appropriation, by annual payments, through a period of three years, of such sum as shall retire the floating debt.
"A shelter is needed for the artillery, and it is believed that under the authority now

order such structure to be erected. It is believed that \$500 would be an ample sum to "The infantry arms are much worn. No from licenses, to defray the necessary ex- used are Austrian rifle-muskets, presented penses of Government and pay four per to the cadets by three of the alumni in 1866. A supply of three hundred muskets, with

> The liabilities of the institution are \$187 003.55; assets, independent of real estate library, apparatus, and general stock, \$119, 990.46. The bonded debt is \$89.887.25 - ba

lance to be provided for, \$87,666.80. AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS. The Finance Committee-General R. L. T. Beale, General R. T. Barton, and Colonel Walter H. Taylor-in making their report to

the Board said: "Now that an era of good feeling and fraternization between the different sections is dawning your committee would seize the auspicious moment, and recommend that an earnest appeal be made to the Congress of the United States to repair the wrong done the humanities and to science in the destruction of an institution of learning by a soldier under their flag by such an appropria-

the loss sustained in the burning of the

buildings, stores, library, and apparatus in POISONED BY CONCENTRATED LYE. - David Sullivan, recently discharged from the almshouse, was picked up on the street Sunday night drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. Yesterday morning he was marshalled with the other prisoners to be taken from the Second station down to the First station-house. As he was passing out he eized a cup, which he probably supposed contained whiskey, and took a pretty good swallow before he ascertained from the sensations in the abdominal painful region, that the liquid was concentrated lye. His sufferings were very great by the time he reached the First station-

he was taken to the almshouse for treatment. The doctors gave him some antidotes, and his condition was speedily improved, though he is far from being well yet AN INSUBORDINATE MAGDALEN-HER REA SONS FOR LEAVING "THE HOME."-Police man Shields, mentioned as having been charged by Dr. Parker with misconduct in advising a certain Anna Rice not to return to the Spring-Street Home, yesterday brought the following affidavit to the Dis patch and requested its publication as a refu-

house, and the city ambulance was called, and

tation of the charge: State of Virginia, City of Richmond-t This day personally appeared before me 1. Moise, Jr., a notary public for the city of Richmend and State aforesaid, Anna Rice, who, after being first duly sworn according to law, made oath that about two weeks ago she was persuaded by parties in Lynchburg to come to this city and enter the "Magde e.ie Home"; that not liking the discipline of that institution she voluntarily left, and was subsequently arrested and confined in the First police station-house; that among the other gentlemen of the police who interrogated her in regard to her situation and her reasons for leaving "the Home," was a gentleman whom she had never seen or heard of be fore, but whose name she has seen in the newspapers is named Shields; that said Shields advised her to return to "the Home" that she told him that she was determined never to return to that place, and that it forced to do so she would break every window in the bouse in order to make he escape. Affiant further said that said Shields then advised her if she was determined "no to return to 'the Home'" to get a situation in some respectable private family as a help. Affiant further said that she was never advised by said Shields or any other person or influenced in any way, to leave "the Home " or to get employment at the Theatre Comique, and possesses no accomplishments that would enable her to get employment at such a place; and that she is entirely unacquainted with the manager or with any person connected with said company. Given under my hand, in my city afore-said, this 22d day of November, 1875.

A. Moiss, JR., Notary Public. Was not seen and entire of the committee on Finance.

Mr. Todd presented a resolution instruct. In the Committee on Streets that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the Committee on Streets that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the Committee on Streets that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the Committee on Streets to confer with in it.

An Applyance of March and a coint two bundred and seventy feet west of Graham street for the purpose of Geal successfully with the matured and maturing funded debt of the institution.

The first witness called up on Monday seven base and efficiency within the last year the count in the last year the count of the sound ways parades as large if not a street that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the bonds have been streets that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the bonds have been streets that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the bonds have been streets on the faintest particle of trust upon the real estate to until it now always parades as large if not a larger number of mea than any other committee of the first witness called up on Monday have been streets that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the bonds have been streets that General Johnson and Mr. John S. Wise had left the city to fight a due, the bonds have been streets and seven the same that the bond the bond.

The GOURT AT MCDOUGAL'S PRECINCT.

The GOURT

NORMAND SMITH'S WRONG MR. J. L. MORROW INDIGNANT.

JOHNSON AND TANNER'S CASE COMPLETE.

THE OTHER SIDE NOT READY TO STOP

THE CASES REVIEWED.

The evidence taken in the contested-ele

tion cases yesterday is of more than usual

importance and interest. General Johnso

added to his proof, showing that a very arge number of negroes voted at precinc within the boundaries of which they could not be found when diligently sought. Colo nel Normand Smith testified as to the under standing he had with the Independents, and said that he believed be lost five hundred or more votes by his name being omitted from three fourths of the lickets printed and circulated by the Independents. Colonel Tanner put before the notary a strong letter from Mr. James L. Morrow, who was on the list of witnesses who were expected to say that they voted for Starke. Mr. Morrow supported the regular nominees, and does not like being classed with Independents. Messrs. Vaiden and Bowden, officers of election at Macdougal's precinct, swore that to the best of their knowledge the election at that precinct was honestly conducted and the ballots fairly counted. Colonel Knight and Mr. Starke both of whom are contesting General Johnson's seat, though the cause is generally spoken of as Colonel Knight's, continued their evidences to prove that more ball to for Starke and Tanner were deposited in Macdougal's ballot-box than were recorded for them. They also proceeded to rebut the testimony of those gentlemen who affirmed that they could not find living in the pre-

who voted on election-day.

General Johnson and Colonel Tanner have stopped taking depositions, holding that the time prescribed by law within which depositions may be taken expired yesterday. Counsel for Colonel Knight and Mr. Starke answer to cross-question by defence he said maintain that Sundays are not to be counted | be did not know how many senators he could as legal days, and that consequently the time | vote for. for taking depositions will not expire until after Thursday.

cincts where registered many of the negroes

The reviews of the cases as far as they have proceeded, which we give to-day, will throw ight upon many points in the testimony, vote for B. T. Johnson, because he could and will show the public " what the lawyers have been hammering at."

Depositions for General Johnson. The taking of depositions on behalf of General Johnson was resumed yesterday. existing by law the Governor has power to morning at the office of Major Robert Stiles. before Mr. William S. Graves, notary public. P. E. Gibbs testified that negroes who could not be found to be residents of the precinct voted at the First precinct of Clay

> Ward. R. B. Craddock, who has been trying to find out for whom the illegal votes were cast, stated that about a dezen of the negroes who told to take his time said : voted in the wrong precincts stated to han that they voted for Knight and Starke. when we git ready we'll git in.

EVIDENCE OF COLONEL MORMAND SMITH. Colonel Normand Smith, Republican candidate for the Senate from Henrico, made to the list part pater-re-i-ck. I believe dat's the notary the same statement be some time ago made in a conversation with a reporter of the Dispatch, and which he subsequently amplified in a letter published in this paper. Q. What do you know of the tickets for the Senate put out by the Independents and voted in the city pursuant to the understand-

ing with you? A. I visited the precinct on Broad street near First, and found that the colored man who was issuing tickets had only Messrs. Knight and Starke's name on them. My attention was called to it. I saw also at the Westham precipct the same kind of tickets being circulated; also at the Old Market and at the precinct near Gillle's creek, Rock-

Q. Do you believe that any considerable number of colored voters were prevented from voting for you by the distribution of the tickets you have referred to as not having your name on them?

A. I do think I lost a large number of colored votes by the use of this ticket; how many I cannot tell; my opinion is five hun-

dred or more. THE UNDERSTANDING WITH SMITH. Q. Colonel Smith, do you believe that the Republicans of the county of Henrico would have given as large a vote to Messrs. Knight and Starke had it been known to them that tickets were being voted in Richmond by the Independents without your name appearing

on them? A. I do not know what influence could have been brought to bear upon the Republicans by Messrs. Starke and Knight, My opinion is that if I had not been a candidate the Republican ticket in the county would have bad no senatorial candidate on it. We were not interested in the contest in the city between the two senatorial tickets except so

far as to benefit us. Q. So far as you know, did Colonel Knight and Mr. Starke, or either of them, make any promise or compact that they or their friends should support the Republican cleket in con-

sideration of their names being on it? A. Not of my own knowledge; but I was informed by several members of the Republican Committee that an agreement had been made with General Imboden and others of the Independent Committee before the full voters, but did not know for whom any of Republican Committee that I was to receive the full support of the Independents in the city, and it was expected that the Republicans of the county were to vote for Messrs. Knight and Starke.

Counsel for General Johnson, after presenting a number of printed documents as a part of the evidence, closed the depositions on their purt.

Testimony for Co'enel Tanner. On Saturday evening Colonel Tunner filed with his evidence a letter from Mr. J. L. Morrow, superintendent on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, who Mr. Starke claimed to have voted for him. It was as follows: STAUNTON, VA , November 15, 1875.

" Colonel W. E. Tanner, Richmond, Va. Dear Sir.-I was too busy on Saturday whilst in the city to see you, and say to you that I was more than astonished to learn that | tested against the further continuance of Keight, or some one else, had sworn to an untruth when they swore that I voted the Bolters' ticket. I voted the straight Conservative ticket-Johnson and Tanner-and close with that day. never voted anything else. I should feel Edward Carter (colored) veted for Knight myself disgraced by voting against you and Starke's ticket.

and my friends, the Conservatives, who I Henry Pritchard (colored) voted the Indehave always worked with. How they got my name mixed I cannot tell, unless it was because I board at the same house where and Knight, and read his ballot. He was because I board at the same house where Major Robert Carathers, Mr. Nichols, and shown the title page of the Asts of Assem-other Radicals board. My statement as above I deem in justice to you as well as acts and pronounced it a stocks. Was then myself; so if any man says I voted anything else but Johnson and Tanner please tell him he lies, and refer him to me for further

"Truly your friend, J. L. Mornow. "I have no doubt you will beat them in the contest, and if I am wanted send me and read his ballot. J. L. M."

. NO. 126.

The taking of depositions for Colonel

Evidence for Colonel Huight.

The taking of depositions for Colonel W. Knight was continued at Mr. James Nec-

George W. Candace (colored) was the first

witness called up. He said he read his ballot.

and voted for Knight, Starke, and Smith at the First predict of Jefferson Ward.

William E. Atkinson, superintendent of Marshall Ward on election day in the inter-

est of Knight and Starke, was questioned as

appointment with him (Sharpe) to copy them on Monday, but that he did not

present bimself at the appointed time. Upon'

examination of the list sted with and an-

nexed to the notice of contest from Knight

to Johnson he said he did not believe that

A. L. Masurier, A. H. Perry, and H. W. Powers were in the city on the day of elec-

tion; that George R. Crosso has lived in

Nashville, Tenn., (away from Richmond,) for

three or four years; and that J. E. L. Masu-

rier had been away on a visit to Europe

some five or six months, and had not re-

turned then. Cross-examined by Judge

Ould: Did you intend to say that there were

by you in answer to the question about

names on the list? A. No; the only thing

I know about it is that those names were on

the copy of a poll-book I saw as baving voted.

INTELLIGENT CONTRABANDS.

Richard Taylor (colored) did not read his

ballot. Voted for Knight and Starke. In

and Starke. Had his ballot read.

not rend.

out Patrick Starke.

and Starke. Read his ballot.

many senators he voted for.

and Knight. Could not read.

ticket banded him.

Righmonb Enquirer."

he was a witness for them.

A. No, sir, I did not,

them voted.

these depositions.

election "Starke.

He was shown the door.

stand when the question was asked:

Did you vote for Knight and Starke?

ABSENT BUT ACCOUNTED POR.

by Johnson only cleven were polled as

voting, the list furnished having been doubt-

of from the poll-books. Of the cleven poll-

ed Lester personally knew six to be legal

A QUESTION OF TIME.

Mr. Neeson, after suggesting that a ques

tion had arisen as to the statutory limitation

on taking evidence, proposed to the counse

of General Johnson that an agreemen

should be made to include or exclude Sun-

Judge Ould, on bahalf of General John

son, responded by saying that if it was to be

day; that the depositions on both sides a e

The counsel of Mr. Knight insisted that the

John Jenkins (colored) voted for Knight, Starke, and Smith. Could not read. East

less taken from the registration-lists instead

VOTERS TESTED IN SPELLING.

the first two names. He spelled out " W-i-l-l-

that sentence is Will-I-a-m. come-Wilcome

K-n-i-g-h-t, Knight; but I spells it Night."

Starke. Cross-examined: Didn't know how

Isham Peters (colored) voted for Starke

William Lewis said he voted for Starke

and Knight. He read enough of it to see

them two names on his ballot. Cross-exam-

ined : Said he voted for Starke, Knight, and

A JOKE.

on it.

Tanner was here concluded at 6 o'clock.

day of election.

PROPRIATE (O) A PROPRIATE STANCE

of bricks falling down a wen. He card were fair and truthful. He said he saw

card were fair and truthful. He said he saw the counting of the ballots, and that it was honestly and fairly done. Did not think it possible that in the presence of them sil, in cluding Mr. K. J. Ynder, Independent judge, that Mr. Macdougal er any other person could have made a franculant count without detection. Mr. Vaiden was more attentive and vigitant than any judge on the opposition. Did not see anything to indicate that Mr. Vaiden was intercented on the day of election. nt said: "You got the eart before the that. I had the ticket before t thar. I had the ticket before he get to him. He took the ticket, and told him it was spe right ticket; of it wasn't he fo but he didn't like to call him a lie in co

James Neeson up to half-past 11 o'clock he night, at which time they adjourned to me at 92 o'clock this morning.

General Johnson's Case.

On the theory On the theory of his counsel General huson has proved-

1. Colonel Enight's card to the public, of

he primary election.

2. His card of September 15th, de o be a candidate at the actual election o be a candidate at the actual election. nate (Captain Bohonon's dej on Colonel Knight's side, on cross-emanina-tion, proves Colonel Knight's letter of same date to Judge Morton, in which he substan-tially bids for the Radical vote). to efforts made by him to get a copy of the registration-books in possession of James P. Sharpe, registrar at the Sesond precinct in Marshall Ward, and said that upon application by W. J. Gentry and braself Mr. Sharpe the independent party, of date October 19 refused to allow them to be copied; that after the ruling of Judge Welkord they made an 1875

4. The report of the Navy Hill meeting.
5. Proof of the compact or understanding between the Republican and Independing between the Republican and Independent parties, embracing the general understanding as to motual support of candidates, money paid by the committee and treasurer of the Independent party to the Republican Committee to get out the negro vote; pledges of the Independent candidates to support the Republican policy on the constitutional amendment disfranchising for petty leavens; fair dealing of the Republicans in larceny; fair dealing of the Republica the execution of their side of the compact b putting the names of Knight and Starke on their tickets, and treachery of the Indepen ents in leaving Normand Smith's name of no legal voters in the Second precinct of their's. They gain the votes of the negrous Marshall Ward having the names mentioned of the county by the fidelity of Smith, and also over five hundred negro votes in the city which they would not have gotten but for the belief of the negroes that they were voting for Smith, whose name was put on five thousand tickets: by the Independents, but left off of fifteen thousand. All this proved by depositions of John S. Wise and Captain Bohonon on cross examination, and by the deposition in chief of Nermand

William H. Mitchell (mulatto) said he asked 6. Two hundred and seventy-five illegal negro votes cast for Starke and Kulgat by negroes who did not reside in the precincts for Knight and Starke's ticket, but could not tell for whom he voted because he could not in which they voted; proof of the latter fact being the testimony of intelligent canvassers who went through their respective precincis provided with lists taken from the read. He would not swear that he did not Charles Jones (colored) voted for Knight registration-books of colored voters, with their residences; that said canvassers in-Ralph Turner (colored) voted for Starke and Knight. Read his ballot, but "disrequired for the voters whose names were emraced in said lists at their registered resimembered the name of the gentleman who put it in the box." An Independent ticket dences, and generally throughout the prewas handed him to read. He looked at it cinct, following out intelligently and hon-for some time, spelling very rapidly, and then asked Mr. Ward, the notary, if the first name on the fishes (W. and the notary, if the first name on the fishes (W. and the notary). name on the ticket (W. C. Knight) wasn't any such voters as they found living outside Mr. Starke's, Mr. Ward said he could not where within them after such diligent intell him; he must read it himself. Here he quiry. The proof that these negro voters became very much flurried, and upon being voted for Knight and Starke rests, as to som of them-that is, all that could be found "You jes wait for de waggin, and den most of them, naturally enough, keeping out of the way, illegal voting being a felony by He then gave up guesting and got down statute—on their own direct confession; but to hard work; spelling the second name on as to most of them, only in the general fact that they are negroes, and of the compact above proved, and upon proof what gentlemen call rick; and at last got of the terrorism and persecution brought Cross-examined : Sald he voted the whole to bear upon the negroes by their ow ticket out, though there were five senators party and color to prevent them voting for General Johnson and the Conservative ticket, and also upon the evidence of wit-Willis Johnston (colored) voted for Knight lesses from both sides that very few negroes-not over two hundred in all-voted Jackson Harris was asked to read the In-

the Conservative ticket.
The act of the General Assembly, dependent ticket handed him. He said he could not read it through, but could read 1873, chapter 9, section 1, requiring that all depositions shall conclude within twenty days after the day of the election contested, counsel for General Johnson now close these de Being sworn, he said he voted for Knight and positions. The Proof of Colonel Tanner.

The aim of Colonel Tanner's counsel, so L. P. Jackson (colored) voted for Knight and Starke. Read his ballot. He said he far, has apparently been to traverse Mr. Starke's general allegations of fraud, and to could not read writing, but read out the establish the fact that the election was not only as fair as any election has ever been, or can be, under the ballot system, but has been in fact an unusually fair one; and that if irregularities are charged against the regular Conservative ticket, they are more than set off by the over-zealous efforts of the Inde-

pendent ticket to secure votes on the day of

Underwood. He was asked to spell "the election. Richmond Enquirer," and he spelled "Lhe In the First precinct of Jefferson Ward, of which so much has been said, it seems to be the aim to rebut the testimony of Mr. Starks by counter evidence so positive and cou-Even the taking of such dull things as depoyincing that the community and the Senate sitions is sometimes enlivened by a little fun. must believe it more reasonable to suppose Thomas W. Walker (colored) came into Mr. certain gentlemen of undoubted integrity Neeson's office, and was at once asked his name, the counsel for Mr. Knight thinking and honest purpose are mistaken as to their accuracy than that various gentlemen of equally high standing and irreproachable character should deliberately perjure them-selves as sworn officers of election. Com-Walker was about to be placed on the paratively little has been elicited as to the Second precinct in Jefferson Ward beyond the fact that various names exhibited by Mr. Starke as having twice voted are in fact W. H. Lester (colored) was examined to the names of different persons equally enti-tled to vote, and therefore that Mr. Starke's show that of the thirty-three votes at the Second precinct of Jackson Ward challenged

allegations as to the Second precinct of Jelferson Ward are erroneous. Saveral gentlemen whose names are ex-hibited by Mr. Starke, whom he had reason to believe were ready to swear they voted for him and not for Colonel Tanner, have testified that Mr. Starks is nelstaken, and that they did vote for Colonel Tanner.

Views of Mr. John S. Wise. Mr. Wise says in relation to the results of the contests thus: "The contestant has proved by 108 legal voters at the First pre-cinct in Jefferson Ward that they deposited ballots for Knight. From this preciset only 13 votes were returned for Knight, and 331 for Johnson. He has also proved 3 illegal votes at this precinct, and that four voters who deposited ballots did not vote for Johnunderstood that a matter of agreement was to be made whether the depositions were to be continued or cease with this day it was Johnson's majority in the district being 74, take off the 7 votes it leaves but 167 ma insisted on the part of General Johnson that the depositions should end at the close of the ity. Then from the 108 votes for Knigh lorify. Then from the 108 votes for Knight take the 13 allowed Knight, and 15 leaves him 05. They added to him and taken from Johnson, as they must be leave Knight 23 ahead of Johnson in the district. The contestant has also shown fraudulent votes in the Second precinct of Jenerson Ward and the Second precinct of Marshall Ward, and relies on these facts and the silected suppression of the registration lists at required by law to be concluded within twen'y days, and that the twenty days ended with that day (Monday), and that they proeged suppression of the registration i taking of depositions should proceed and not o an order tion of said lists, and to further tin if his right to the seat is atill dies contestant regards the testimon the defendant as werthless negative and inferential, b shown a regular Independent ticket, and spelt and pronounced the words, "Indeshow that many of those alleged to voted illegally were bong add voters, many others on said list were not even p pendent ticket," but spelt and pronounced

Daniel Webster (colored) voted for Knight,
Starke, and Smith, and read his balloc.
Philip Roane (colored) yoted for Knight, The contestants' counsel expre-confider 1 in their case, and c doubt of the result. They are p Merent as to we new election, and say that if a new s ordered Colonel Knight will be

> FOR OTHER LOCAL BER PO DEPATOR PRINTING-BOGSE